World-War
1914-1915

No. 60 — *5 cts.*

Published weekly by Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen at No. 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Else von Rothe, *Chairman;* Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, *Treasurer;* George Sylvester Viereck, *Editor.*
Subscription price, including postage: Five cents a copy; $2.60 a year; $1.30 for six months.
March 4, 1916.
Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

Galician-Hungarian Theatre of War
Section 1. Western Galicia

Note for bookbinder: Bind sheet at this edge

5th Map Number

The entire net proceeds go to the needy children of German soldiers in the field

Section 3. Eastern Galicia and Bukowina

Section 2. Central Galicia

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May 11 (concluded) ***Eastern Front: Southeastern Galicia-Bukovina***

Strong Russian forces advanced near Horodenka. Zaleszczyki was again evacuated by the Austrians. Fighting continued.

Turkey: Black Sea

"Sultan Jawus Selim" dispersed the Russian fleet when it again appeared off the Bosphorus.

Caucasus

In a counter-attack against superior Russian forces Turkish troops captured the heights commanding Olti.

On May 12, ***Western Front: Yser Canal***

another salient of the enemy was taken east of Ypres.

La Bassée-Arras

Strong French attacks between Ablain and Neuville were repulsed with considerable losses, though the position of the troops defending the closely invested towns of Ablain and Carency was precarious.

Meuse-Mosel

Stubborn French attacks in the forest of Le Prêtre miscarried.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Fighting continued west of Schaulen.

Southern Poland

General v. Woyrsch's army stormed Kielce and advanced southeast thereof by way of Stopnitza (north of the Upper Vistula).

Western Galicia: Carpathians

The booty captured by the Austrians in Galicia since May 2 amounted to 40,000 prisoners, about 30 field-pieces, and 100 machine guns; General v. Mackensen's booty consisted of 103,500 prisoners, 69 field-pieces, and 255 machine guns; besides, the Russians lost immense quantities of munitions and war material.—Northeast of the Uszok Pass, German and Hungarian troops stormed several elevated positions and advanced to a point south of Turka; the Southern Army gained ground in the Orava and Opor Valleys toward Skole.

Southeastern Galicia-Bukovina

The Austrians, before strongly superior Russian forces, withdrew southward from the northern frontier of Bukovina and along their front in southeastern Galicia. They evacuated Horodenka.

German Southwest Africa

After occupying Karibib, Johann-Albrechtshöhe and Wilhelmstal, Louis Botha's troops entered Windhuk, where they encountered no resistance.

On May 13, ***Western Front: Yser Canal***

strong English counter-attacks at Ypres proved fruitless; the German offensive toward Hooge along the road from Ghelnveld to Ypres made further progress.

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Armentières: La Bassée-Arras

The battle northwest of Arras extended northward beyond La Bassée. The English made several fruitless attacks near Neuve-Chapelle. The invested town of Carency and the western part of the village of Ablain on the north were evacuated with losses during the early morning hours.

Meuse-Moselle

German artillery checked an enemy drive in the forest of Le Prêtre.

Eastern Front: Poland, North of the Vistula

The enemy's attacks west of Przasnysz, though temporarily successful, were repulsed with heavy losses.

Central and Southern Poland

The retreat of the Russians in Galicia and Southern Poland made their positions along the Piliza untenable. The armies under Generals v. Woyrsch and Dankl reached the forests of the Lysa Gora, north of Kielce and advanced along the northern bank of the Upper Vistula via Polaniec.

Galicia

Archduke Josef Ferdinand's army and General v. Mackensen's vanguard arrived at the Lower San. Southeast of Przemysl, Generals v. Boroevic and Böhm-Ermolli fought the enemy beyond the heights at Dobromil and Stary Sambor. The Southern Army, under General Linsingen, advanced from the mountains between the Upper Dniester and the Swika by way of Turka and Skole.

Southeastern Galicia: Bukovina

The Austrians withdrew their entire front to the line of the Pruth; Sniatyn was evacuated.

Italy

The Salandra cabinet tendered its resignation after binding Italy to the Triple Entente and after making all preparations for war.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

At one o'clock in the morning, off the Dardanelles, the Turkish destroyer "Muavenet-i-Millije" sank the British battleship "Goliath" (launched 1898, displacement 13,-150 tons), with the greater part of its crew.

The enemy suffered further heavy losses during new landings of troops and in their fruitless attempts to advance on Gallipoli. Turkish artillery damaged several English warships. Two French auxiliary cruisers came into contact with mines and sank with their entire crews.

British South Africa

Violent excesses against Germans took place at several points.

On May 14, *Western Front: Yser Canal*

the German attack progressed along the road between St. Julien and Ypres.

Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

Severe artillery fighting continued near Neuve Chapelle.—West of Angres on the road between Béthune and Souchez a French attack was repulsed with heavy losses after minor successes. German artillery checked attacks on the Loretto height.

Meuse-Moselle

A French position was captured in the forest south of Ailly. French attacks along the road between Essey and Flirey, failed. The Germans advanced in the forest of Le Prêtre.

Portugal

England incited a revolution against the de Castro cabinet, which was anxious to preserve the necessary peace. Portugese warships shelled Lisbon. Anarchy prevailed in the Capital.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

In spite of heavy reinforcements, the Russian advance was checked at Schaulen.—Enemy attacks at Kalvaria and Augustovo failed.

North Sea

An English merchantman flying the Norwegian flag tried to ram a German submarine.

Galicia

The Austrians captured Rudnik and Lezajsk, west of the Lower San; to the southeast, German troops after a bitter struggle captured the bridge-head of Jaroslau. The cutting off of Przemysl in the south and southeast was begun with the capture of Dobromil, Stary Sambor (v. Boroevic's army) and Boryslav (Böhm-Ermolli's army). General Linsingen's army reached the heights southwest of Dolina on the

railway between Stryj and Stanislau.

Southeastern Galicia

Russians continued their attack along the Pruth. Nadvorna and Stanislau were evacuated. The enemy suffered severe losses during violent engagements north of Kolomea.

Italy

Agitation for war grew in Italy; advocates of peace were maltreated; German and Austrian citizens and enterprises suffered severely.

On May 15, *Western Front: Ysen Canal*

the German positions on the western bank of the Canal were again violently attacked near Steenstraate and Het Sas.

Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

A renewed English drive near Richebourg l'Avoué, south of Neuve Chapelle, was almost completely repulsed.—French attacks north and south of the Loretto height, west of Souchez and at Neuville (north of Arras) failed with heavy losses.

Champagne

North of Ville-sur-Tourbe, near the western edge of the Argonne, the Germans captured an important salient; French counter-attacks were fruitless.

Meuse-Moselle

Violent artillery engagements took place from the heights of the Meuse to the Moselle; infantry was active only at the western edge of the forest of Le Prêtre.

England

The mob's excesses against Germans and Austrians increased in violence.

Eastern Front: Courland-Lithuania

Windau, north of Libau, was evacuated by the inhabitants.—A Russian drive at Schaulen failed. A German detachment was compelled to retreat southeast of Rossienie and lost two field-pieces; to the southeast the Russians were repulsed at Eiragola.

Poland: North of the Vistula

Strong Russian morning attacks failed on both banks of the Omulef.

Central and Southern Poland

The Allied armies reached a line extending from Nove Miasto (Lower Piliza) to Klimontov (north of the Upper Vistula).

Galicia

The town of Jaroslau was captured early in the morning. A strong Russian detachment was driven off the Magiera height southeast of Przemysl; Sambor, on the northern bank of the Dniester was captured, and the Teutonic armies made further progress southeast toward the Dniester.

Southeastern Galicia

Russian attacks failed north of Kolomea.

Turkey: Gallipoli-Dardanelles

The enemy sustained further losses in fruitless attacks.

Tripoli

Italy declared a state of war in Tripoli.

On May 16, *Western Front: Yser Canal*

the enemy's heavy artillery forced the evacuation of the German positions at Steenstraate and Het Sas and the withdrawal of the German troops across the Canal.

Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

Embittered fighting, east of Richebourg l'Avoué, gave the English unimportant territorial gains. Renewed French attacks at Ablain and Neuville failed with severe losses.

Portugal

The de Castro ministry resigned; cabinet members were thrown into jail. Spain sent warships to Lisbon.

English Channel

Several German dirigibles successfully attacked Dover and Calais.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Russian drives at Eiragola, and to the southeast thereof, failed.—Enemy attacks were repulsed at Augustovo and Mariampol.

Galicia

The west bank of the San, upstream from Rudnik, was cleared of the enemy and the east bank was occupied at Jaroslau and to the north thereof. West of Przemysl, Krasiczyn (south of Nizankovice) was crossed. The advance toward the Dniester was continued southeast of Sambor, with embittered fighting. Drohobycz was captured.

Bukovina

Violent artillery duels developed northwest of Czernovitz. Strong Russian drives between Sniatyn and Czernovitz failed.

Italy

The King declined to dismiss the Salandra cabinet.

On May 17, *Western Front: Yser Canal*

engagements took place on the east bank of the Canal north of Ypres, between Boesinghe and the d'Houdt farm.

Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

The English gained some ground east of Richebourg l'Avoué and at Festubert. French attacks were repulsed at the Loretto height and near Ablain.

Meuse-Moselle

A French attack in the forest of Le Prêtre failed under a flank attack by German artillery.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

The Russians made fruitless attacks in force at Eiragola.—South of the Niemen large bodies of enemy troops advanced toward East Prussia from Kovno; they were checked between the Niemen and the Szeszuppa by German troops which were quickly brought up.—Russian cavalry was defeated north of Pilviszki. Attacks at Mariampol failed.

Southern Poland

Violent fighting developed along the Liza-Lagov front, northeast and southeast of the Lysa Gora.

Galicia

Between the mouth of the Vislok and Jaroslau the crossing of the San was forced under the eyes of the German Emperor. The forts of Przemysl were under artillery fire. The Russians resisted stubbornly southwest of Stryj.

Southeastern Galicia-Bukovina

Violent fighting continued along the Pruth.

Italy

Only the Socialists announced themselves in favor of maintaining neutrality, while noisy demonstrations took place in the streets.—Bloody encounters took place in Turin between peace adherents and the military.

United States of America

The American Government protested to Berlin against the activities of the German submarines in so far as they injured American citizens and their property, and demanded satisfaction, indemnity and assurances against repetition.

On May 18,

German Empire

the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag announced Austrian concessions to Italy and declared that Germany would faithfully support her ally under all circumstances.

Western Front: Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

English attempts to pierce the German second line at Richebourg l'Avoué failed.—The Germans advanced on the Loretto height. A strong French attack against the southern part of Neuville broke down under German artillery fire.

Eastern Front: Courland

Strong Russian forces advanced west and south of Mitau.—Fighting continued along the Dubissa and south of the Niemen.

Galicia

Strongly reinforced, the Russians undertook embittered but fruitless counter-attacks on the east bank of the San. During the capture of Sieniava on the right bank of the San, southeast of the mouth of the Vislok, the Russians lost 7,000 prisoners and 8 field-pieces. Northeast of Jaroslau the enemy was driven across the Lubaczovka. The Teutonic troops captured several places north of Sambor. Strong Russian resistance continued south of the Dniester, especially near Stryj.

Italy

Violent demonstrations by workmen against war, took place in the industrial towns.

On May 19,

Western Front: Belgium-Northern France

heavy fogs prevented active operations.

La Bassée-Arras

The Germans made further minor progress on the Loretto height.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Fighting continued along the Dubissa.

The Russian troops which had advanced south of the Niemen from Kovno were defeated between Szaki and Pilviszki.

Galicia

Desperate Russian drives undertaken in force east of the San failed with heavy losses. The encircling operations southeast of Przemysl advanced to Hussakov. The Russian main position was stormed north of Sambor.

Turkey: Gallipoli-Dardanelles

The Turks stormed advanced English positions at Ari-Burun.

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On May 20, ***Western Front: Armentières—La Bassée-Arras***

an English night attack at La Quinque Rue (northeast of Festubert) broke down under German artillery fire.—A French night attack near the eastern part of Ablain was repulsed at close quarters.

Meuse-Moselle

Strong French attacks at Ailly failed.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Near Rossienie the Russians were pressed back upon the left bank of the Dubissa.

Galicia

Early in the morning the Germans stormed the Russian main position on the east bank of the San, near Jaroslau.—Archduke Josef Ferdinand's army also drove the enemy across the San between the Vistula and the Sieniava. The Russians again attacked violently east of Jaroslau, and continued their stubborn resistance on the heights near Stryj.

Southeastern Galicia

The Russian counter-offensive along the Pruth was definitely checked.

Italy

The Chamber—the Socialists excepted—conferred extraordinary powers upon the Government.—Intercourse at the Austrian frontier ceased.

Turkey: Black Sea

A Turkish submarine sank a Russian battleship (presumably the "Panteleimon") with the crew of 1,400, near Midia.

Kamerun

The German troops in Kamerun continued to strongly resist the Anglo-French invaders.

On May 21, ***Western Front: Yser Canal***

French colored troops again attacked in the early morning hours near Boesinghe.

Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

English attacks were repulsed at La Quinque Rue and Festubert. Important engagements developed at Givenchy.

Most of the French attacks on the Loretto height and at Ablain and Neuville broke down under German artillery fire.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

An enemy brigade was annihilated west of Popeljany on the Windau.

Southern Poland

The Russians were pressed back in a northeasterly direction in the mountains near Kielce.

Galicia

Early in the morning, after a violent struggle, the Russians lost their positions east of Drohobycz (on the road between Sambor and Stryj). The enemy withdrew along the entire Galician front, violently fighting.

Austria-Italy

The Austrian Government declared the abrogation of the Triple Alliance, announced by Italy on May 4, contrary to treaty, and refused to take cognizance thereof.

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On May 22, *Western Front: Armentières—La Bassée-Arras*

fighting with English troops continued at Givenchy.—The French drive west of Loos failed. A night attack on the southern slope of the Loretto height against the communicating road to East Ablain, brought the enemy into a part of the German first line, but his later efforts near the crest of the height proved fruitless. The German counter-attack south of Neuville brought some gains and frustrated preparations for a great drive.

Meuse-Moselle

Renewed enemy attacks were repulsed in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

Eastern Front: Baltic Sea

A German airman destroyed a Russian submarine west of Libau.

Lithuania

In the morning, isolated Russian attacks along the Dubissa failed. During the day German troops attacked and defeated the Russian northern wing on the Dubissa.

Galicia

For the purpose of organizing their rear lines the Allied armies in Galicia interrupted their offensive temporarily.

Bukovina

Russian attempts to cross the Pruth east of Czernovitz failed.

Italy

King Victor Emanuel signed a general mobilization order, though mobilization had been already practically completed.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

The reinforced enemy vigorously attacked at Sedd-ul-Bahr and Ari-Burun in his efforts to break through toward Krithia, only to be repulsed with considerable losses. Several English men-of-war, which joined in the engagement, were damaged.

On May 23, *Western Front: Armentières-La Bassée-Arras*

(Whit Sunday) English and French troops again attempted to pierce the German line. Costly attacks at Givenchy, north and south of the Loretto height and at Neuville, were repulsed.

Meuse-Moselle

The violent artillery duel continued. In the forest of Le Prêtre renewed French attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

In the morning counter-attacks of the defeated Russian north wing on the Dubissa and attacks south thereof between Zemigola and Misiuny, also north of Pilviszki, failed.

Galicia

Numerous Russian attacks at many points of the Galician front were repulsed.

Italy

Italy declared war against Austro-Hungary. Emperor Franz Josef, in a proclamation to his subjects, publicly denounced this "breach of faith," which had no equal in history, and called upon them to take up arms against "the treacherous enemy in the south." The German Government declared that because of this unwarranted attack on the Dual Monarchy, it considered its treaty with Italy annulled, and that Germany would firmly stand by her ally. Prince Bülow asked for his passports; the Prussian and Bavarian Ambassadors at the Vatican moved to Lugano (Switzerland).

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

An enemy submarine sank an old Turkish gunboat in the Dardanelles; the crew was saved.—So far, four English and one French submarine had been destroyed in the straits. —Off Kaba-Tepe (western coast of the Peninsula) an enemy cruiser was so seriously damaged that it had to be towed away.

On May 24, *Western Front: Yser Canal*

the German offensive near Ypres continued. The castle at Wieltje, the Vlaminghe farm, southwest of St. Julien, and the Bellewaarde farm west of the lake and north of the Hooge-Ypres road were taken by storm. In the south toward Hooge the Germans made further progress.

Armentières—La Bassée-Arras

Attacks of the enemy between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy and north of the Loretto heights were repulsed. At Neuville, artillery fire frustrated a French attack.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

East of Rossienie the Germans repelled strong enemy forces with heavy losses and drove them back to the eastern bank of the Dubissa; to the south thereof, west of Eira-

gola, violent Russian counter-attacks failed with heavy losses.

Southern Poland

Fighting continued in the Lysa Gora, east of Kielce.

Galicia

On the entire front from Sieniava to Stryj, the Teutonic Allies unexpectedly resumed the offensive. Along the San, between Przemysl and Jaroslau, many villages, despite strong resistance, were taken by storm. At Radymno, the Russians were forced to retreat across the river under the most violent artillery fire and lost 21,000 men in prisoners, and all their artillery, 52 cannon and 42 machine guns. All counter-attacks were repulsed. The road was thus cleared to the northeast of Przemysl. Southeast of the fortress the armies of General Puhallo and Böhm-Ermolli compelled the enemy to retreat, after bitter resistance, toward the lowlands of the Blonie. In the Stryj and Swika valleys, violent fighting continued.

Italian Front

Enemy detachments at several points along the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers, and along the coast west of the Isonzo, crossed into Austrian territory. The Austrians slowly retreated to their previously prepared defensive positions.

Italy

At many places soldiers refused to be sent to the front. Sanguinary riots occurred at Milan. The city authorities incited the populace in their uprisings against the Germans. The Italian Government informed the Vatican that the Papal Guarantee Law of 1871 had been temporarily suspended.

Adriatic Sea

The Austrian fleet in the early morning hours, steamed toward the Italian east coast and successfully shelled Venice, Ravenna, Rimini, Senigallia, Ancona, Vieste, Manfredonia and Barletta. The enemy torpedo-boat destroyer "Turbine" was sunk by artillery fire near Barletta. Several Austro-Hungarian ships were damaged. Aeroplanes were active and successful above Venice, Ancona and Chiaravalle.

On May 25, *German Empire*

the Italian Ambassador (Bollati) at Berlin and the Ambassador at Munich asked for their passports.

Western Front: Armentières-La Bassée-Arras

Colored British troops occupied an advanced position of the German line east of Festubert. South of La Bassée Canal the French again tried to break through with strong forces. West of Angres and south of Souchez they were repulsed with heavy losses. At other points they entered the German first trenches.

Meuse-Moselle

An enemy attempt to advance in the eastern section of Le Prêtre forest failed.

England

The unfortunate course of the war so weakened the Asquith Liberal cabinet that a coalition ministry of 22 members (with the Conservative influence predominating) was formed to take its place.

Eastern Front: Russia

The total Russian losses to date amounted to at least 100,000 officers and 3,000,000 men.

Poland: North of the Vistula

The bombardment of Ossoviez and Lomza continued.

Galicia

East of Jaroslau, German troops partly crossed the Zapalov-Korzenitza-Laszki-Lazy line. To the south thereof the army of General v. Mackensen also forced a crossing of the San and advanced on both banks of the river toward Przemysl. South and southeast of Przemysl, and on the front from Drohobycz to Dolina, the Teutonic Allies made further progress; the decisive attack commenced in the direction of Stryj.

Italian Front

In southwest Tyrol (Judicaria) the Italians occupied Condino on the Chiese. At Padon Pass in the Dolomites, northeast of the Marmolata, the Italians were repulsed. On the Carinthian frontier several enemy attacks failed with heavy losses. West of the Ploecken Pass the enemy was routed.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

The German submarine "U-51," Commander Hersing, reached the Dardanelles from Wilhelmshaven

after a 30 days' trip, and at Ari-Burun torpedoed the British dreadnought "Triumph" (launched 1903, displacement 12,000 tons). The larger part of the crew perished.

Morocco

Revolts of the natives at various points continued to harass the French.

On May 26, *Western Front: Yser Canal*

an enemy attack upon the Bellewaarde farm in the early morning hours failed.

La Bassée-Arras

During the night a German counter-attack ejected the French from the positions which they had taken the previous day. Notwithstanding his heavy losses, the enemy, with superior forces, later renewed his efforts to break through between Vermelles (southwest of La Bassée) and the Loretto height, but was repulsed along the entire line with sanguinary losses. The French again took the offensive late in the evening south of Souchez, only to be once more repulsed.

England: Mouth of the Thames

The fortifications at Southend, east of London, were successfully shelled by a German airship.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Fighting along the Dubissa continued.

Galicia

East of Radymno, the village of Nienovice and a neighboring height were taken by storm in spite of stubborn resistance. Southeast of Przemysl the Russian main position at Hussakov was captured. The army of General v. Linsingen pierced the strongly defended front southwest of Stryj and forced the Russians to retreat.

Italian Front

Italian heavy artillery began the bombardment of the Austrian fortifications on the plateau southeast of Trent. The undefended villages of Lusern and Vielgereuth (Folgaria), inhabited by a German-speaking populace, were entirely destroyed.—At Caprile in the Upper Cordevole Valley, east of the Marmolata, two Italian companies were annihilated. In the coast section, west of the Isonzo (Friaul), enemy detachments were repulsed.

Italy

In Milan numerous German, Austrian, and Swiss business houses were pillaged.

Adria

Italy announced the blockade of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coasts.

On May 27, *Western Front: La Bassée-Arras*

French attacks undertaken west of Souchez were only successful in the eastern part of Ablain.

Baden

Eighteen French aeroplanes attacked Ludwigshafen. The leading machine was forced to descend and the commander taken prisoner. Two aeroplanes were shot down on the return trip and three others remained unaccounted for.

Upper Alsace

French attacks were repulsed at the Reichsackerkopf, north of Mühlbach. At the Schnepfenriedkopf, southwest of Metzeral, the French occupied part of a German trench.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

On the Dubissa front the Germans again took the offensive, capturing 3,000 prisoners in their advance along both sides of the Rossinie-Eiragola road.

Galicia

With a view of forcing the withdrawal of stronger forces from Przemysl, the violent Russian counter-attacks on the eastern bank of the San resulted in a tactical success only at Sieniava, which was evacuated with the loss of a few guns. Northeast of Przemysl units of the army of General v. Mackensen advanced along both banks of the Wisznia. Additional Russian positions were taken at Drohobycz and Stryj.

Austria-Italy

Archduke Eugen was appointed Commander-in-Chief against Italy.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

The "U-51" sank the "Majestic" (launched 1895, displacement 15,150 tons) off Sedd-ül-Bahr. A few hours later another English dreadnaught was severely damaged by a German submarine at the same place. The enemy fleet then withdrew from the mouth of the Dardanelles and hid in the bays of the Aegean Islands.

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March 25, 1916.
Entered as second-class matter, July 17, 1915, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

On May 28,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

after an unsuccessful attack near Angres the French advanced in force along the road between Béthune and Souchez, but were repulsed. German artillery checked an attempt to attack at night south of Souchez. French attacks were repulsed in the "Labyrinth" between Neuville and Roclincourt.

Meuse-Moselle

The French attack in the Le Prêtre Forest, begun the previous evening with heavy artillery preparation, resulted in a severe defeat after the most violent bayonet encounters. Toward night German artillery prevented a renewed attack in force.

England: North of the Thames

The British auxiliary cruiser "Princess Irene" (displacement 600 tons; crew 357) blew up at Sheerness.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Russian troops undertook an unsuccessful attack along the Upper Dubissa, southeast of Kurtoviany and Kielmy, to which territory the Germans had slowly retreated. At many points the Russians were driven across the Lower Dubissa to the eastern bank.

Galicia

Desperate Russian attacks between the Lubaczovka and the Visznia were promptly repulsed, while the Teutonic armies approached the Przemysl-Mosciska-Lemberg road from the north and south. In spite of most stubborn resistance the Russians had to give ground at Drohobycz and on the heights near Stryj.

Bukovina

The Austrians retreated across the Pruth near Mahala, east of Czernovitz.

Italian Front

In southern Tyrol the Italians occupied Ala on the Etsch and Fiera di Primiero in the Upper Cismone Valley of the Dolomites.—Enemy attacks were repulsed east of Caporetto on the Upper Isonzo and at Plava and Gorizia.

Turkey

Turkey declared the Suez Canal a war zone, as England had flagrantly violated the international status of the Canal.

United States of America

The German reply to America agreed to an adjustment of all claims for indemnity, but declared that no change in submarine warfare could take place as long as English violations of international law (such as misuse of flags, arming of merchantmen, etc.) occurred, and the American shipments of war material continued.

On May 29,

Western Front: Yser Canal

preparatory to a new attack the French undertook artillery operations between Boesinghe and the d'Houdt farm, north of Ypres.

La Bassée-Arras

Early in the morning the Germans evacuated the eastern part of Ablain which had become untenable.—Violent artillery combats took place from La Bassée canal to Arras.

Meuse-Moselle

French attacks during the morning at various points in the Le Prêtre forest were repulsed with heavy losses.

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Eastern Front: Lithuania

German cavalry repelled a Russian detachment at Illoky, 60 kilometers southeast of Libau.—Russian attacks near Schaulen were defeated with severe losses. During a temporary withdrawal from Savdyniky, southeast of Kielmy, the Germans lost four field-pieces.

Galicia

German troops repelled attacks along the Lower Lubaczovka, northeast of Jaroslau. The enemy made futile attempts to cross the San near Sieniava. Reinforcements of heavy artillery drove the enemy from the middle western fort at Przemysl; the ring of the investing armies surrounding the fortress was drawn closer. The railway between Przemysl and Lemberg was shelled from Medyka. Russian counter-attacks were repulsed at Stryj.

Italian Front

Italian artillery resumed the bombardment of the fortifications on the plateau between Folgaria and Lavarone, southeast of the Trentino.—Italian troops occupied Cortina in the Ampezzo Valley.—Italian efforts to cross the Lower Isonzo near Monfalcone failed.

Turkey: Gallipoli

Turkish troops stormed the center of the enemy's fortified positions at Ari-Burun; they also advanced near Sedd-ül-Bahr.

Ægean and Anatolian Coasts

Bombardments, followed by numerous Anglo-French attempts to land, were futile, especially at Smyrna.

On May 30,

Western Front: Yser Canal

The French attack between Boesinghe and the d'Houdt farm was defeated along the entire line.

La Bassée-Arras, Meuse-Moselle

A strong French drive in the "Labyrinth" between Neuville and Roclincourt resulted in a crushing defeat, while an attack in the forest of Le Prêtre gave only a few advanced German trenches to the enemy.

England

The new Cabinet met with much opposition in its efforts to create sentiment for conscription.—Strikes in important branches of industry continued.

Portugal

After the resignation of de Arriagos, Braga, the Democratic leader, was elected President of the Republic.

Eastern Front: Galicia

The shelling of the northern and western forts of Przemysl continued. On the fronts north and southeast of the fortress fighting also continued; the Teutonic armies stormed several villages near Stryj.

Italian Front

The Italians began an attack at various points near Lavarone, but were repulsed with considerable losses.—Enemy detachments were driven off northeast of Paneveggio in the Dolomites (southwest of the Marmolata).—Austrian troops fought successfully along the Carinthian frontier.—Italian attempts to capture the heights of Krn, east of Karfreit, were frustrated.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula - Dardanelles

A surprise enemy counter-attack at Ari-Burun proved fruitless.—A German submarine sank an enemy ship at night south of Lemnos.

Tripoli

The Italian army of occupation was hastily withdrawn to the coast.

On May 31,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

the French again tried to break through on both sides of the Loretto height between Noulette and the Carency brook. Under German artillery fire the enemy attack almost entirely broke down. Bayonet fighting occurred only near the sugar factory west of Souchez, resulting in a German victory.

Meuse-Moselle

In the forest of Le Prêtre the French sustained heavy losses, and were driven out of almost all the trenches captured by them on the previous day.

England

As a reprisal for Ludwigshafen, German aircraft at night dropped bombs on London wharves and docks, causing much damage.

Eastern Front: Courland-Lithuania

German cavalry put to flight Russian cavalry at Amboten (50 kilometers east of Libau). Enemy attacks failed near Schaulen.

Poland

German artillery was active along the Bzura and the Ravka.

Galicia

The Russians still continued by massed drives east of the San their

attempts to relieve the fortress of Przemysl, which was to be held for political reasons. Their attacks against the German positions at Jaroslau were defeated with great enemy losses. Russian attacks upon Sieniava also failed. Meanwhile, Bavarian troops stormed the northwestern forts of Przemysl, capturing prisoners and all of the war material, including heavy field-pieces, which were at once used against the Russian positions.

Parts of the southern army under General v. Bothmer, broke through the last Russian positions before Stryj and stormed this strongly fortified place, capturing 10,000 prisoners, many field-pieces and machine guns. A number of villages were taken during the pursuit, and the railway between Drohobycz and Stryj was traversed along its entire length.

Italian Front

Fighting continued along the Carinthian frontier and in the territory of the Krn.

Dardanelles

South of Lemnos a German submarine sank a large English auxiliary cruiser with the greater part of its crew.

Turkish-Russian Campaign

Fighting continued at Olti and Alaschkherd along the upper course of the Euphrates (Murad Valley) and between Lakes Van and Urmia.

On June 1, ***Western Front: La Bassée-Arras***

violent fighting continued near the sugar factory west of Souchez.—A French night attack near Neuville miscarried. Only a small part of a trench south of Neuville was lost.

Submarine Warfare

The sinking of about 50 enemy merchant- and fishing craft during the month of May was announced.

Eastern Front: Russia

The May booty of the Teutonic armies in the east amounted to more than 300,000 prisoners, 267 field-pieces, 634 machine-guns and large quantities of war material.

Courland-Lithuania

West of the Windau and the lower Vardava rivers enemy detachments were defeated at Neuhausen and Shidiki (50 kilometers northeast and 65 kilometers southeast of Libau, respectively).—Germans won successes on both sides of the Windavski canal and southeast of Kielmy and Rossienie.

Galicia

After heavy reinforcements had been brought up, even from the Turkish front, the Russians undertook night attacks in massed formation to crush v. Mackensen's army on the eastern bank of the San. They did not succeed in checking the progress of the Teutonic armies at Przemysl, and to the north of the fortress two additional forts were demolished and two emplacements stormed.

North of the Drohobycz-Stryj line a Russian position was captured and the enemy driven back upon Medenice.

Strong attacks upon the Austro-Hungarian positions southwest of Stanislau, at Solotvina and Nadvorna, failed with severe losses.

Italian Front

The fruitless shelling of the Austrian forts on the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontiers was continued.—The Italians sustained heavy losses during futile attacks upon the Krn.

Western Front: Yser Canal

On June 2,

the struggle for the town of Hooge (east of Ypres), which had been strongly fortified by the English, took a favorable course.

La Bassée-Arras

From the sugar factory at Souchez to Ecurie repeated violent attacks by the French at close quarters were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Eastern Front: Galicia

Embittered fighting along the Lower San continued, and a general night attack which had been prepared against General v. Mackensen's army failed at its inception.

The left wing of General v. Linsingen's army, commanded by Lieut. Field-Marshal Szurmay, advanced northeast of the Dniester swamps. The right wing under General v. Bothmer made a flanking movement eastward to Zydaczov; the enemy retreated.

Western Front: Yser Canal

On June 3,

the Germans stormed the castle and the village of Hooge, excepting a few houses at the western edge; counter-attacks were repulsed.

Armentières-La Bassée

English troops advanced into the German position at Givenchy west of La Bassée, but were at once driven out.

La Bassée-Arras

Fighting continued west of Souchez.—German artillery checked a French attack in force near Neuville.

Meuse-Moselle

Fighting lasting several days at the edge of the Le Prêtre forest gained for the Germans most of the remaining positions lost on May 30.

Upper Alsace

Skirmishes took place along the Fecht, near Metzeral.

Eastern Front: Courland-Lithuania

On the front east of Libau cavalry attacks drove Russian detachments from Lenen and Schrunden on the Windau.—Enemy attacks at Ravdsjany, west of the Lower Windau, and southeast of Kielmy were repulsed.

Galicia

The last forts on the north front of Przemysl were stormed at night after the German 42-c.m. and the Austro-Hungarian 30.5-c.m. guns had prepared the attack, and at 3.30 a. m. German troops occupied Przemysl. Shortly after, Austro-Hungarian troops entered the garrison from the west and south. Seven thousand prisoners, large quantities of supplies and much war material were captured.—During the day a number of places northeast and east of Przemysl were taken, and the offensive from the south was advanced to a point near Mosciska (on the road between Przemysl and Lemberg).

General v. Bothmer's division crossed the Lower Stryj. Strong Russian forces crossed the Pruth between Delatyn and Kolomea, but were repulsed with sanguinary losses in their attempts to hamper the movements along the San and the Dniester.

Turkey: Mesopotamia

English gunboats advanced up the Tigris north of Kurna and forced the small garrison of Amara to surrender.

On June 4, *Western Front: La Bassée-Arras*

the French captured what remained of the sugar factory at Souchez.—Bayonet charges resulted in the repulse of the enemy near Neuville.

Eastern Front: Baltic Sea

An engagement took place in the Gulf of Finland between Russians and reconnoitering German battleships. A submarine sank the Russian mine-layer "Jenissei"; a Russian submarine slightly damaged a German torpedo-boat and sank a collier.

Lithuania

German cavalry fought successfully near Popeljany, northwest of Schaulen. To the south German troops advanced upon Kurschany, capturing the bridge-head at Savdyniky on the Dubissa, southeast of Kielmy.

Galicia

Fighting continued along the Lower San, whose left bank downstream from Rudnik was still held by the Russians.—East of Przemysl the Russians evacuated Medyka on the railway to Lemberg; the Teutonic armies advancing from the west and south upon Mosciska made further progress.

East of the Lower Stryj General v. Bothmer's division lengthened its front to Dolina in the south. The enemy was driven back along the Zuravno (west of the mouth of the Bvika)-Kalusz (northeast of Dolina) line.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula - Dardanelles

After the arrival of strong reinforcements, the enemy attacked violently at Sedd-ül-Bahr, but was repulsed in counter-attacks.

Ægean Sea

A French mine-sweeper "Casa Blanca" struck a mine and sank off Smyrna.

On June 5, *Western Front: La Bassée-Arras*

French attacks on the eastern slope of the Loretto heights were almost everywhere repulsed.—Parts of Neuville were lost.

English East Coast

During the night of June 4-5, German naval dirigibles inflicted severe damage to the military depôts at the mouth of the Humber and at Harwich; they returned safely.

Submarine Warfare

The German "U-14" was sunk in the North Sea in an encounter with five armed English fishing steamers; the crew was saved.

World-War

No. 65 1914-1915 5 cts.

Published weekly by Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen at No. 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Else von Rothe, *Chairman;* Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, *Treasurer;* George Sylvester Viereck, *Editor.*
Subscription price, including postage: Five cents a copy; $2.60 a year; $1.30 for six months.
April 8, 1916.
Entered as second-class matter, July 17, 1915, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

On June 12,

Western Front: Yser

enemy attacks in the dunes at Lombartzyde failed.

La Bassée-Arras

On the Liévin-Arras front the French prepared for a new attempt to break through, by violent artillery fire.

Arras-Roye

Southeast of Hébuterne infantry fighting continued.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Northwest of Schaulen the village of Kuze, due north of the Kurschany-Schaulen road, was stormed.—After crossing the Kovno-Mariampol road, the Germans encountered strong Russian reserves, brought up from the fortress district of Olita.

Central Poland

In attempts to drive the Germans from positions gained in the Bzura-Ravka angle, the Russians lost eight field-pieces, including two heavy cannon, and several machine guns.

Galicia-Bukovina

After resting several days, the right wing of Archduke Josef Ferdinand's army, and the left wing of General v. Mackensen's army, crossed the San at Sieniava, reoccupied the town, and, after repulsing a strong Russian counter attack, stormed all supporting positions northeast thereof. Five thousand Russians were captured.

In the Stryj-Dniester angle the left wing of v. Bothmer's division advanced further on Zydaczov, and occupied Mlyniska.

Southeast of Stanislau, the left wing of General v. Pflanzer-Baltin's army advanced further against the Dniester, continuously fighting. Tysmieniza and Tlumacz were occupied. Desperate Russian attacks against Zaleszcyki failed. Advancing eastward from the Bukovina, the right wing of this army drove the enemy from several strong positions on Russian territory and occupied some Bessarabian villages.

Italian Front

Renewed Italian attacks at Plava failed, small detachments, however, maintaining a foothold on the eastern bank of the Isonzo.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

After a number of futile night assaults, the enemy ceased operations.

Kameran

The British, after having advanced between the Sanaga and the Njong, east of Edea, against Jaunde, retreated and were attacked on the left flank by a German detachment and lost considerable war munitions and supplies.

On June 13,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

French attacking columns were repeatedly dispersed by artillery fire. In the evening two violent massed attacks on both sides of the Loretto Height and on the Neuville-Roclincourt front were repulsed with heavy losses.

Arras-Roye

French sectional operations at Hébuterne were without noteworthy result.

The entire net proceeds go to the needy children of German soldiers in the field

Champagne

Repeated enemy assaults against the recently gained positions at Perthes and Le Mesnil were frustrated.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Southeast of Kuze the Germans made further progress toward Kuzovimia; Schaulen was bombarded. — Southeast of the Kovno-Mariampol road, the first Russian line was stormed.

Galicia-Bukovina

After repulsing enemy night attacks, v. Mackensen's army advanced along a line of 70 kilometers, between Sieniava and the Przemysl-Lemberg road, and breaking the entire Russian front, drove the enemy before them, inflicting severe losses; 16,000 Russians were captured.

On the right bank of the Dniester, south of Mikolajov, the Teutonic Allies made some progress. The attack on Zydaczov proceeded with heavy fighting.

The Austrians advanced further, via Tlumacz, against the Dniester. An evening mass attack by the Russians against Zaleszczyki met again with a sanguinary repulse.

Italian Front

The Italians repeated their assaults on the Isonzo without success.

Kamerun

East of Edea a German detachment attacked the Anglo-French front, between the Sanaga and the Njong, and drove the enemy westward; fighting continued.

On June 14,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

attempts to pierce the German line between Liévin and Arras proved futile; despite murderous artillery fire, the Germans held all positions and repulsed the enemy.

Roye-Soissons

After continuous fighting during the preceding days, a German counter-attack resulted in the retaking of the major portion of a trench at Quennevières, which had been lost on June 6th.

Champagne

To the north of Perthes and Le Mesnil, the French attacked at several points, without result.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

The village of Danksze, just west of Schaulen, was taken by storm; several spirited Russian counter-attacks failed. At this point the German front extended from Kuzovimia to the Rakievo Lake.—Southeast of the Kovno-Mariampol road large enemy forces vainly attempted to recapture lost positions. To the south thereof, east of Kalvaria, the Germans advanced and stormed the Russian first line.

Poland: North of the Vistula

Northeast of Przasnysz, the Germans stormed the village of Jednorodzec, on the west bank of the Orzyz Canal, a neighboring height and the bridge east thereof.

Central Poland

Renewed attacks against the German positions in the Bzura-Ravka angle failed.

Southern Poland

Troops of General v. Woyrsch's army stormed several Russian positions.

Galicia-Bukovina

The brilliant success of v. Mackensen's army resulted in a gigantic battle along the front extending east of Lezajsk to the Bessarabian frontier. Detachments of Archduke Josef Ferdinand's army advanced from Sieniava to the north and northeast and stormed several enemy positions. Von Mackensen's army pushed forward north of the Przemysl-Lemberg railroad against the upper Lubaczovka on a broad front, and fighting bitterly, defeated the enemy at all points, thus forcing the Russian troops to retreat south of the railroad also. After the capture of Moscisca by General v. d. Marwitz, General Boehm-Ermolli's army pursued the enemy between the Przemysl- Lemberg railroad and the upper Dniester, in the direction of Grodek.

On the left wing of v. Bothmer's division, the heights of Jezupol, south of Halicz, were stormed; cavalry reached the Dniester south of Mariampol. In Bessarabia, the Austrians pressed the enemy back eastward between Dniester and Pruth.

Italian Front

East of the Ploecken Pass, the Austrians captured the "Little Pal."

Turkey: Southwest Arabia

Arabs and Turks advanced in the southern part of the Yemen district, defeated a British detachment and forced it to retreat toward Aden.

On June 15, *French Channel Coast*

the French torpedo boat "331" was rammed by an English steamer off Cape Barfleur, northeast of Cherbourg, and sank.

Western Front

The French and English again attempted to embarrass the Austro-German offensive in the east by numerous strong attacks.

Yser Canal

Northeast of Bellewaarde Pond (east of Ypres) the British succeeded in forcing the Germans back toward Eksternest; fighting continued.

Armentieres-La Bassée

Two heavy British attacks between Neuve Chapelle and Givenchy were repulsed with severe losses after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Upper Alsace

An attempt by the enemy to break through between the Fecht and Lauch Valleys resulted in small territorial gains northwest of Metzeral.

Baden

Twenty-three enemy fliers bombarded the open and undefended city of Carlsruhe. The castle, in which the Queen of Sweden was staying, was damaged. Numerous citizens were killed or wounded. Two of the aircraft were destroyed.

England

As a result of the English promises to treat the German naval prisoners taken from the submarines "U-8," "U-12," and "U-14" in the same manner as all other prisoners of war, the British officers who had been held in solitary confinement, were returned to the concentration camps.

According to an official report, the total war losses of the British navy were 13,500 men; of the British merchant marine, 145 merchantmen of a total tonnage of 524,080 tons and 118 trawlers, with a combined tonnage of 19,924 tons.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Russian attacks on the Davina, southeast of Mariampol, were repulsed. The German drive east of Kalvaria made further progress.

Southern Poland

Russian counter-attacks against the new positions of General v. Woyrsch's army failed.

Galicia

All efforts of the defeated Russian armies to check the pursuit between the Polish frontier and the Dniester were unsuccessful. After bitter fighting they were forced back against the Oleszyce (on the Jaroslau-Ravaruska railroad)-Sadova-Visznia line, hotly pursued. South of the Dniester (between the swamps and Zuravno) the enemy somewhat outdistanced the pursuing army.

Nizniov, on the Stanislau-Buczacz railroad, near the Dniester, was captured by the Austrians. Southeast thereof, an attack against the bridgeheads was commenced.

Montenegro-Albania

Montenegrin troops advanced against Scutari.

Bulgaria

Negotiations progressed with Turkey, in which Bulgaria, in consideration of concession of the eastern bank of the Maritza, promised military support.

Turkey: Caucasus Front-Aserbeidshan

Fighting continued on the Caucasus front, mainly at Olti and in northwestern Persia.

On June 16, *Western Front: Yser Canal*

the Germans retook the larger part of the position north of Bellewaarde Pond, which had been lost the day previous.

Armentières-La Bassée

East of Festubert, the British, in attempts to break through, were repulsed afer sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting.

La Bassée-Arras

Repeated French attacks against the Angres (southwest of Liévin)-Arras front resulted only in unimportant gains east of the Loretto Height and at the cemetery south of Souchez.

Roye-Soissons

Renewed French attacks at Moulin-sous-Touvent, southeast of Tracy-le-Val, failed.

East Coast of England

In the night of June 16, German naval dirigibles attacked the mouth of the Tyne, damaged industrial and military buildings at Newcastle and Shields, and returned unharmed, in spite of violent defensive fire.

Eastern Front: Southern Poland east of the San-Galicia

North of the Lubaczovka the Russians were forced back across the southern Polish frontier against Tarnogrod. To the east, v. Mackensen's army stormed Lubaczov (on the Luvaczovka) and after crossing the Niemirov-Javorov road, to the southeast thereof, approached the northern section of the Grodek position; the last strongly fortified Russian line of defense west of Lemberg. In the early morning Boehm's-Ermolli's army stormed the Russian positions on both sides of the Przemysl-Grodek road and drove the enemy across the Sadova-Visznia-Rudki line; then penetrating the southern sector of the Grodek position and after forcing the Russians across the Wereczyca, at midnight captured the western portion of Grodek.

Italian Front

Italian attacks on the Tyrolean front failed. After temporary evacuation, the Austrians finally took the summit of the Monte Coston, east of Vielgereuth, and intrenched themselves there. Spirited fighting continued in the Krn sector. Enemy assaults at Plava, on the Isonzo, were repulsed.

On June 17,

Western Front: Armentières-La Bassée

English troops attempting to advance northwest of La Bassée were routed.

La Bassée-Arras

Supported by violent artillery fire, the French continued their stubborn and costly efforts to pierce the German line. West of Angres and due north of the Loretto Height, also at the cemetery south of Souchez and in the Labyrinth position, certain portions of German positions were captured; the rest of the front was held against all attacks.

Upper Alsace

In the fighting on both banks of the Fecht at Metzeral the enemy made further progress.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Russian forces advancing south of Schaulen were driven back across the Szymsza, a left tributary of the Dubissa.

A strong enemy attack on the Davina, east of Mariampol, failed.

Southern Poland, east of the San-Galicia

After the occupation of Krzeszov on the right bank of the San-Ufer, and Tarnograd, the Teutonic Allies advanced against the Tanev. The wing of the enemy which had been cut off from the main body, retreated across the river. The army of General v. Mackensen moved forward toward Rawaruska, Magierow and the sector northwest of Lemberg, while to the south of Grodek the army of v. Boehm-Ermolli forced several fords on the Vereczyca. East of the lower Tysmieniza, the Russians were driven back to the Dniester.

Bukovina-Bessarabia

Between Dniester and Pruth, the Russians made eight assaults, in an endeavor to force back the Austrian right wing into the Bukovina, but all attempts met with sanguinary repulse.

Italian Front

Renewed Italian drives on Mt. Coston, and along the Krn and Isonzo, failed.

On June 18,

Western Front: Armentières-La Bassée

a new British attack northwest of La Bassée was repulsed.

La Bassée-Arras

In fresh attacks at many points in this section, the enemy suffered reverses, being again driven out of some of his newly gained positions.

The Argonne

Local attacks were repulsed. The engagements begun on the day previous, near Vauquois (east of the Argonne) ended without result.

French Lorraine

Northeast of Lunéville, German troops advanced against Emberménil, drove out the occupying forces and after destroying all fortifications, returned to their positions.

Eastern Front-Lithuania

Russian attacks at Schaulen and east of Mariampol were repulsed; the Germans made some progress between Kalvaria and Suvalki.

World-War

No. 67 1914-1915 5 cts.

Published weekly by Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen at No. 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Else von Rothe, *Chairman;* Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, *Treasurer;* George Sylvester Viereck, *Editor.*
Subscription price, including postage: Five cents a copy; $2.60 a year; $1.30 for six months.
April 22, 1916.
Entered as second-class matter, July 17, 1915, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(June 18, concluded) ***Southern Poland east of the San-Galicia***

The Russian forces on the western bank of the Lower San, which had been separated from the main body, were driven back against the river. Ulanov, on the mouth of the Tanev, was stormed and the southern bank of the Tanev cleared of the enemy. South of Ravaruska, v. Mackensen's army made progress in the northern sector of the Grodek position; Boehm-Ermolli's army made further gains on the Vereczyca. Enemy forces, which had advanced between the swamps and Zydaczow, on the southern bank of the Dniester, were driven back against the river by v. Linsingen's troops.

Bukovina-Bessarabia

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Austrians again repelled strong attacks.

Northern Adriatic Sea

Austro-Hungarian cruisers and torpedo boats destroyed important military depots on the Italian coast.

Western Kamerun

During six days of bitter fighting, between the Sanaga and the Njong, the Germans forced the Anglo-French troops back to the west.

German Southwest Africa

The German troops retiring to the northeast, inflicted losses upon the pursuing English in skirmishes north of Karibib and east of Okahandja.

On June 19, ***Western Front: Armentières-La Bassée***

the British continued their attacks northwest of La Bassée without success.

La Bassée-Arras

Renewed enemy attacks at the main points of this sector were repulsed.

Champagne

An attacking French detachment was annihilated at Perthes.

French Lorraine

Strong French forces advanced east of Emberménil.

Upper Alsace

Stubborn resistance of small German detachments delayed the advance of the French in the Fecht valley. Metzeral was surrounded on three sides by the enemy. Münster was violently bombarded by French artillery.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Russian attacks at Schaulen and west of Grodno failed.

Poland, north of the Vistula

South of Myszyniec and east of Jednorozec, on the Orzyz, (northeast of Przasnysz) some Russian positions were stormed.

Galicia

After heavy fighting, portions of General v. Mackensen's army pierced the Russian line at Magierov, thereby threatening to outflank the northern sector of the Grodek position; in the evening, the entire position was taken and the enemy forced back beyond the Ravaruska-Zolkiev-Lemberg road. In the morning, troops of v. Boehm-Ermolli's army occupied Grodek and Komarno, in the southern sector. Austrian forces crossed the Dniester east of Nizniov.

Bukovina-Bessarabia

General v. Pflanzer-Baltin's right wing repulsed several attacks, inflicting sanguinary losses.

The entire net proceeds go to the needy children of German soldiers in the field

Western Kamerun

The British, at the left flank of the enemy, between the Sanaga and the Njong, were again attacked from the north.

On June 20, ***Western Front: La Bassée-Arras***

the French violently bombarded the German positions; an enemy attack north of Souchez was repulsed,

Roye-Soissons

A night attack on the German positions northwest of Moulin-sous-Touvent failed.

The Western Argonne

After the Germans, by means of laborious mining operations, had advanced against the strong French line in the La Grurie Forest, they stormed the section on both sides of the Binarville-Vienne-le-château road, on a front of 2 kilometers.

Verdun

On the heights of the Meuse, southwest of Les Eparges, where the Germans had advanced to and beyond the Verdun - Hattonchâtel road (Grande Tranchée de Calonne) the French attempted to pierce the ring around Verdun. After five strong attacks in the evening they penetrated to the second line, east of the Tranchée but were repulsed at all points to the west thereof.

French Lorraine

Superior enemy forces compelled the German advanced post west of Gondrexon (southeast of Emberménil) to withdraw to the northeast.

Upper Alsace

French attacks at Metzeral and Sondernach were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

France

As a result of German reprisals the French Government ordered the transfer of the German prisoners from unhealthy Dahomey to North Africa.

North Sea

A German submarine damaged the British armored cruiser "Roxburgh" (launched 1904, displacement 11,000 tons) off the east coast of Scotland.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Although the Russians were able to bring up reinforcements at several points renewed attacks northwest and south of Schaulen failed.

Galicia

Troops of v. Mackensen's army defeated the enemy at Ravaruska and occupied the town. —The Russians retreated from the Grodek position toward Zolkiev, Lemberg and the Szczerek river and also evacuated the southern bank of the Dniester, between the swamps and Zydaczov.

Bukovina-Bessarabia

Violent Russian attacks on the left bank of the Dniester north of Horodenka, at Zaleszczyki and on the eastern frontier, failed.

Italian Front: Isonzo

After the Italian attacks at Plava had been repulsed during the preceeding days, the enemy limited his activities to artillery fire.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

Artillery duels and infantry engagements continued. At Sedd-ül-Bahr an attack of the enemy failed with heavy losses.

On June 21, ***Western Front: Yser Canal***

enemy attacks on several farms northwest of Dixmuiden were repulsed.

La Bassée-Arras

In the evening a French attack in the Labyrinth failed.

Champagne

The German line advanced west of Perthes.

Near Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

During the night the enemy was driven out of the second line of German trenches west of Les Eparges, but succeeded in re-entering them the next day.

French Lorraine

Engagements developed at Leintrey, east of Emberménil.

Upper Alsace

Metzeral which had been destroyed entirely by French artillery was evacuated in complete order at dawn. In renewed attacks on the Hilsenfirst the enemy suffered heavy losses.

Eastern Front: Galicia

Von Mackensen's army, by storming the heights south of Zolkiev, outflanked the enemy position north of Lemberg. The left wing of Boehm-Ermolli's army attacked the western fortifications of the town, the right wing forced a crossing over the Szczerek river at Szczerzec and at several other points.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

A strong attempt to break through at Sedd-ül-Bahr resulted only in the capture of a few advanced Turkish trenches by the enemy.

German Southwest Africa

Botha's troops occupied Omaruru on the Swakopmund-Otavi Railroad.

German East Africa

Superior British forces advanced by land and water against Bukoba (on the western shore of Lake Victoria); they were repulsed on the Kagera River.

British South Africa: Bloemfontein

The Boer leader, Christian Dewet, was sentenced for treason to six years imprisonment and a fine of 40,000 Marks.

On June 22,

Western Front: French Coast

German artillery again heavily damaged Dunkirk.

La Bassée-Arras

The German counter-attack south of Souchez made some progress. A French attack at Neuville was frustrated by artillery fire.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse-The Woevre Plain

In the early morning the Germans recaptured the major portion of the positions east of the Tranchée which they had previously lost. Hand-to-hand fighting west and east of the Tranchée, costly for the French, and an enemy attack at Marchéville, in the Woevre Plain, proved futile.

French Lorraine

Fighting continued east of Emberménil.

Hill 631, near Ban de Sapt, north of St. Dié, was stormed after a bitter struggle and violent artillery duels; the enemy lost heavily.

Upper Alsace

The German forces at Sondernach were withdrawn to the eastern bank of the river, south of Metzeral.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Southeast of Rajgrod (on the Augustovo-Grajevo road) the Germans frustrated a Russian assault in the early morning.

Southern Poland-Northwestern Galicia

The Russians, whose lines along the frontier of Southern Poland were weakened because of their retreat in Central Galicia, fell back into the mountainous country east of Kielce and in the Vistula-San angle.

Galicia

The Russians were also forced to retreat at Ravaruska and Zolkiev.

Lemberg fell; in the morning the army of Boehm-Ermolli stormed the fortifications on the west and northwest front and forced the Russians to retreat with heavy losses.—The title of a Prussian Field-Marshal was conferred upon Archduke Friedrich, the Austro-Hungarian commander-in-chief.

South of Lemberg, the road to Mikolajov was crossed.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

In the night the Turks recaptured the trenches at Sedd-ül-Bahr, which they had previously lost. The enemy was forced back into his former positions, suffering heavy losses; the attempt to break through was thus frustrated.

German East Africa

Bukoba, on Lake Victoria, was abandoned to the enemy after a brave defense of two days.

On June 23,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

the Germans gained ground on the eastern slope of the Loretto Height and south of Souchez. The Labyrinth position was held against a strong enemy attack in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

Near Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

The stubborn assaults of the French at Les Eparges led to further fighting at close quarters.

French Lorraine

An enemy attempt to recapture Hill 631 at Ban de Sapt broke down under artillery fire, with sanguinary losses.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

A Russian attack northeast of Kurschany (northwest of Schaulen) was repulsed. The Germans progressed north, west and south of Schaulen.

Central Poland

Russian attacks on the front west and southwest of Warsaw were repelled.

Southern Poland-Northwestern Galicia

In the morning hours, the retreat of the Russians on both sides of the frontier of Southern Poland became general, the Teutonic Allies pursuing. East of Kielce the Kamienna was crossed and the strong bridge-head Sandomierz on the left bank of the Vistula was occupied.

Galicia

Northeast and east of Lemberg, strong Russian rearguards vainly opposed the advance of the Teutonic Allies. South of Lemberg, Boehm-Ermolli's army in the morning drove the enemy back east of the Szczerek. The army of General v. Linsingen occupied Mikolajov, on the northern bank, and Zydaczov, on the southern bank of the Dniester, and forced several crossings of the river between Zuravno and Kalicz.

Italian Front

Italian attacks at the "Little Pal" (east of the Ploecken Pass), also at Gradisca and Monfalcone were repulsed.

On June 24,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

the Germans made further gains south of Souchez. Repeated enemy attacks against the Labyrinth position proved futile.

The Western Argonne

A French attempt to recapture lost positions broke down with heavy losses. A German counter-attack resulted in the taking of another trench.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

East of the Tranchée the Germans recaptured the communicating trenches of the first line; to the west thereof renewed attacks were repulsed.

Eastern Front: Poland, north of the Vistula

A village on the Omulef, stormed on the previous day, had to be abandoned to the enemy. The German attack on the Orzyz at Jednorozec progressed.

Southern Poland

Pursued by the Teutonic Allies, the Russians continued their retreat to the left of the Vistula toward Sienno-Ozarov-Zavichost.

Galicia

August von Mackensen, General of Cavalry, was appointed Field-Marshal-General.

The Vistula—San angle was cleared of the last Russians. — The army of General v. Linsingen crossed the Dniester at Zydaczov and occupied Chodorov, superior enemy forces, however, necessitated the withdrawal of detachments to the right bank northwest of Halicz.

German East Africa

The Germans re-occupied Bukova on Lake Victoria, which had been pillaged and destroyed by the British.

On June 25, *Western Front: La Bassée-Arras*

on the eastern slope of the Loretto Height and south of Souchez, the fighting at close quarters, which had been in progress for several days, continued with favorable results.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

On both sides of the Grande Tranchée, on a front of three kilometers, the French made four attacks, each time with fresh troops, but, after minor successes, were repulsed in bitter hand-to-hand fighting, with heavy casualties, and lost an advanced position west of the Tranchée.

Eastern Front: Poland, north of the Vistula

North of Przasnysz the Germans stormed several Russian positions and consolidated the gains.

Southern Poland-Galicia

In southern Poland and west of the Bug, the Russians attempted to again intrench themselves; fighting developed on both sides of the Kamienna.

Between Chodorov and Halicz v. Linsingen's army attacked successfully; the enemy still held the right bank of the Dniester at Halicz.

Bukovina-Bessarabia

The army of General v. Pflanzer-Baltin repulsed renewed attacks between the Dniester and the Pruth.

Italian Front: Isonzo

The violent bombardment by the enemy continued; attacks on the Gorizia bridgehead failed with severe losses.

Southern Kamerun

In the upper Dscha district, the French occupied Lomie, which had been evacuated.

On June 26, *Western Front: La Bassée-Arras*

early in the morning, the French, in spite of reinforcements, were compelled to abandon the recently gained positions on the eastern slope of the Loretto Height and half-way between Souchez and Neuville.

Roye-Soissons

Trench fighting continued at Quennevières (northwest of Moulin-sous-Touvent).

The Western Argonne

An additional trench was captured from the enemy and held against several attacks.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

East of the Grande Tranchée, the Germans made a surprise attack northward, and after a short engagement, captured the fortified range of hills due southwest of Les Eparges. The village was set afire by artillery bombardment.

Eastern Front: Galicia

North and northwest of Ravaruska the Russians were driven back against the Polish frontier, and east of the Ravaruska-Zolkiev line, against the Bug. Their positions east and southeast of Lemberg, and also between Chodorov and Bukaczovce were pierced after heavy fighting.

Northern Adriatic Sea

An Austro-Hungarian submarine sank an Italian torpedo-boat.

Western Kamerun

German detachments which had advanced from Sanaga against the left flank of the enemy, inflicted heavy losses on the British in engagements lasting eight days.

German Southwest Africa

Botha occupied Otjiwarongo, Okanjande and Waterberg, east of the Otawi railroad.

World-War

No. 68 1914-1915 5 cts.

Published weekly by Hilfsverein Deutscher Frauen at No. 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Else von Rothe, *Chairman;* Mrs. Carl L. Schurz, *Treasurer;* George Sylvester Viereck, *Editor.*
Subscription price, including postage: Five cents a copy; $2.60 a year; $1.30 for six months.
April 29, 1916.
Entered as second-class matter, July 17, 1915, at the Post Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

On June 27,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

enemy night attacks on both sides of the Aix-Noulette-Souchez road and at the Labyrinth failed.

The Western Argonne

An attempt by the French to recapture lost positions failed completely, in spite of strong artillery support. The German batteries bombarded the connecting positions.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

During the night the enemy made futile efforts to recapture the lost range of hills southwest of Les Eparges; a renewed attack on both sides of the Tranchée also failed with heavy losses.

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A French aviator bombarded the Zeppelin shed at Friedrichshafen without success; on his return flight, he was forced to land on Swiss territory and was interned.

Eastern Front: Poland, north of the Vistula

Renewed Russian attacks at Przasnysz broke down with heavy losses.

Southern Poland

In the southern Kamienna-Vistula angle Russian resistance still continued.

Austria-Hungary

Freiherr Conrad von Hoetzendorff, Chief of the General Staff, was appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Galicia

On the front northwest and southeast of Ravaruska the Russians were forced still further back against the frontier of Southern Poland and the Bug. To the south thereof, German vanguards reached the Swirz; the lower part of this river was crossed and the enemy driven back against the Gnila Lipa. After violent fighting, units of General v. Linsingen's army occupied the strong bridge-head Halicz in the Russian center.

Montenegro-Albania

The Montenegrins entered Scutari; the Adriatic seaport San Giovanni di Medua was occupied by them. This step caused much ill-feeling in Italy.

On June 28,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

German artillery frustrated several enemy night attacks between Angres and Arras.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

From the early morning hours the German positions were subjected to a murderous bombardment; the continued enemy attacks southwest of Les Eparges failed with heavy losses.

French Lorraine

After numerous engagements during the preceeding days, southeast of Emberménil, the French launched three violent attacks against the Leintrey-Gondrexon front, which, however, broke down under German fire.

Eastern Front: Baltic Sea

German warships, while bombarding Windau, were engaged by Russian men-of-war; a German mine-sweeper was destroyed by a mine and several Russian torpedo-boats were struck by shells.

Southern Poland, east of the San—Galicia

Northwest of Ravaruska the enemy was forced back on Russian soil beyond Tomaszov and compelled to retreat southeast of Belz across the Bug. In the adjacent southern sector, the Teutonic Allies reached the

The entire net proceeds go to the needy children of German soldiers in the field

Kamionka - Strumilova - Przemyslany line. After forcing the crossing of the river at Halicz, the enemy was driven back between Firlejov and the Dniester to the eastern bank of the Gnila Lipa.

Bukowina

On the northern and eastern frontiers, the Russians continued their futile attempts to break through.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

After violent artillery preparation, the enemy attacked at Sedd-ül-Bahr and Ari-Burun, but was again repulsed with unusually heavy losses; a Turkish counter-attack at Sedd-ül-Bahr gained two lines of trenches.

Morocco

Despite several French successes, the uprisings among the natives continued.

On June 29, *Western Front: La Bassée-Arras*

the Germans made further progress in the recapture of previously lost positions. An attack on the German Labyrinth position failed.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

In the early morning the German positions from the Tranchée to Combres suffered an unusually severe bombardment, but all of the enemy's drives failed with heavy losses.

Eastern Front: Southern Poland

The reverses in Galicia made further Russian resistance in Southern Poland impossible; the enemy retreated anew in the Ozarov-Zavichost district and withdrew from the positions on the northern banks of the San and Tanev, to the Zaklykov-Frampol-Zamosc-Komarov-Belz line.

Galicia

Southeast of Belz enemy forces were driven back against Krystynopol on the Bug. On the Gnila Lipa front the Teutonic Allies made further progress.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

Attempts by the enemy to outflank the Turkish right wing at Sedd-ül-Bahr were frustrated by counter attacks.

Central Kamerun

After the occupation of Garua, the Anglo-French forces advanced southward and took possession of Ngaundere.

German East Africa

German troops inflicted losses on the British in an advance against Abercorn, near the southern shore of Lake Tanganjika.

United States of America

An Austro-Hungarian note declared that the immense shipments of war material from the United States exclusively to the enemies of Germany and Austria-Hungary constituted a serious violation of neutrality, and suggested that suitable measures be taken against England's unwarranted interference with the commercial relations between the United States and the Central Powers.

On June 30, *German Empire: Bavaria*

King Ludwig of Bavaria was appointed Field-Marshal.

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

Fighting for the recapture of lost positions progressed favorably.

The Argonne

While the French vainly endeavored to recapture the positions on both sides of the Binarville-Vienne-le-Château road, German artillery fire prepared an attack against the adjoining French positions to the east in the La Grurie Forest; after bitter hand-to-hand fighting the entire French line was taken by assault.

North Sea: East Coast of England

The British destroyer "Lightning" (launched 1894-95, displacement 355 tons) was severely damaged by a German submarine.

Southern Poland

The Russians retreated still further on both sides of the Kamienna; Zavichost, on the left bank of the Vistula, close to the Galician frontier, was occupied by the Austrians. The Teutonic Allies made further progress between the Vistula and the Bug.

Galicia

Fighting continued east of Lemberg. East of the Gnila Lipa several enemy hill positions were stormed.

Italian Front: Isonzo

After artillery preparation which had lasted for days, the Italians launched a general offensive on the Doberdo Plateau, between Sagrado and Monfalcone; they were repulsed with severe losses, after early unimportant successes.

Turkey: Gallipoli Peninsula-Dardanelles

Bitter fighting continued at Sedd-ül-Bahr.

On July 1, *Submarine Warfare*

it was announced that during the month of June, 103 enemy merchantmen and trawlers had been sunk in the North Sea, in the Channel, and

along the Atlantic coasts of England and France.

Eastern Front

The booty captured in June by the German armies in the Libau-Central Poland sector amounted to 26,000 prisoners, 2 standards, 7 field-pieces, 52 machine-guns, and a large quantity of other war material. The armies under Austro-Hungarian command (Southern Poland-Bessarabian front) captured almost 200,000 prisoners, 93 field-pieces, 364 machine-guns, and great quantities of war material, of which the armies of Generals v. Woyrsch, v. Mackensen, and v. Linsingen captured more than 141,000 prisoners, 80 field-pieces, and 268 machine-guns.

Southern Poland, west of the Vistula

North of Kamienna the Russians were defeated at Ilza and Sienno; south of the river, the enemy bridge-head position on the Vistula was stormed.

Southern Poland, east of the Vistula

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Teutonic armies advanced to and beyond the Vyznitza-Strozka, the Por and the Labunka.

Galicia

The storming of the heights east of the lower Gnila Lipa by v. Linsingen's army forced the Russians to retreat still further between Firlejov and Mariampol.

Italian Front: Isonzo

Italian assaults against the slopes of the Doberdo Plateau failed.

German Southwest Africa

Botha's troops occupied Otawi.

On July 2,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

an early French attack west of Souchez was repelled.

The Western Argonne

The enemy position east of the Binarville-Vienne-le-Château road, as far as the St. Hubert range, was stormed on a front of three kilometers.—The booty captured since June 30 amounted to more than 2,500 prisoners, 28 machine-guns, over 100 mine-throwers and several pioneer- and ammunition-depots.

Eastern Front: Baltic Sea

Early in the morning, the light cruiser "Augsburg," and the mine-layer "Albatros," returning from patrol duty, were attacked during a fog by four Russian cruisers, between Windau and the Island of Gotland. The "Albatros" was wrecked by the fire of the superior enemy forces within Swedish territorial waters, and was beached, with many killed and wounded, at Oestergarn, on the Island of Gotland. The "Augsburg," with the "Roon" and the "Luebeck," which had been summoned, forced the armored cruiser "Rurik," which had come to the aid of the Russians, to withdraw, severely damaged. About 10 a. m. the enemy disappeared in the fog.—The crew of the "Albatros" met with the warmest reception. The Swedish government at once protested to St. Petersburg against the gross violation of neutrality.

Lithuania

In the early morning an important height was captured from the enemy southeast of Kalvaria.

Southern Poland, west of the Vistula

A Russian counter-attack northwest of Ilza failed.—Early in the morning the enemy was driven back south of the Kamienna.

Southern Poland, east of the Vistula-Galicia

Jozefov, at the mouth of the Viznitza-Strozka, was captured. The river was crossed below Krasnik. The northern bank of the Por was gained at several points; Zamosc was stormed. Von Mackensen's army reached the Bug at many points between Krylov and Kamionka-Strumilova. East of Firlejov-Mariampol, v. Linsingen's army forced back the enemy still further.

Northern Adriatic Sea

The Italian torpedo-boat "17 O. S." was destroyed.

On July 3,

Western Front: La Bassée-Arras

an early French attack between Souchez and the Loretto Height failed.

Meuse-Moselle

The Germans advanced west of the Le Prêtre Forest at Regniéville and Fey-en-Haye.

Eastern Front: Southern Poland, east of the Vistula

Counter-attacks by reinforced Russian troops proved futile; the Austrians captured Krasnik and the heights to the north thereof, penetrated the Russian main position east of the town and defeated the enemy. The attack by v. Mackensen's army progressed.

Galicia-Bukovina-Bessarabia

General v. Linsingen's army broke the Russian resistance east of Firlejov-Mariampol. The enemy retreated toward the Zlota Lipa. —On the Bessarabian frontier, the army of v. Pflanzer-Baltin withstood continuous attacks.

On July 4,

Western Front: Yser Canal

A British attack on the Ypres-Pilkem road failed.

La Bassée-Arras

An advance on Souchez was repulsed with severe losses.

Meuse-Moselle

In order to recapture positions which had slowly been yielded along the western edge of the Le Prêtre Forest, the Germans launched a strong attack. A detachment advanced near the Moselle and blew up five block-houses; in the afternoon the trenches on both sides of Croix des Carmes were stormed on a front of 1½ kilometers. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and the booty captured amounted to more than 1,000 prisoners, 3 field-pieces, machine-guns, mine-throwers and an engineering outfit.

North Sea: Dutch Coast

In the morning, German airships sighted several British aircraft, mother-ships, cruisers, and destroyers near the West Friesian Island of Terschelling. They forced them to withdraw, and thus frustrated the intended aerial attack on the German Bay.

Southern Poland, east of the Vistula

On both sides of Krasnik, Archduke Josef Ferdinand's army, after bitter fighting, penetrated the Russian positions, drove the enemy northward and captured more than 8,000 prisoners and 6 field-pieces; on the northern bank of the Por German troops repulsed the Russians. Fighting continued between the Vieprz and the Bug.

Galicia

The army of v. Linsingen drove the enemy back to the eastern bank of the Zlota Lipa, along their entire front.

Turkey: Dardanelles

The French auxiliary cruiser, "Carthage" (5,600 tons), was sunk off Seddülbahr by a German submarine.

On July 5,

Western Front: French Lorraine

as on the preceding days, German battle-planes gained many successes in aerial engagements.

Southern Poland, east of the Vistula

Archduke Josef Ferdinand's army captured the heights north of the Vyznitza-Strozka and the Por, thereby forcing the Russians on the western bank of the Vieprz to retreat toward Krasnostav.—Pressed by v. Mackensen's troops, the enemy in the early morning withdrew at Krylov to the eastern bank of the Bug.

Southeastern Galicia-Bukovina

Along the Dniester and the Bessarabian frontier the Russians continued their futile attempts to break through.

Italian Front: Isonzo

The second battle of the Isonzo ended after five days of fruitless assaults against the Doberdo Plateau; all the violent attacks of four Italian army corps, on a front of about 30 kilometers between Gorizia and the sea, were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Turkey: Southern Arabia

A Turkish detachment, reinforced by Arabs, drove the British out of the town of Lahedj, east of Aden.

On July 6,

Western Front: Yser Canal

English troops who had entered German trenches southwest of Pilkem were ejected during the evening.

Verdun: Heights of the Meuse

After continuous futile attacks on the height southwest of Les Eparges, the French finally succeeded in entering the German trenches, but were almost entirely driven out by the counter-attack. Further assaults there and on the Tranchée failed.

Meuse-Moselle

Midway between Ailly and Apremont, the Germans stormed the enemy positions on a front of 1½ kilometers.

Eastern Front: Lithuania

Between Kalvaria and Suvalki, the fortified forest south of Biale-Bloto was stormed.

Central and Southern Poland, west of the Vistula

A Russian attack on the lower Bzura was repulsed. To the right of the Ravka the Germans stormed a height northeast of Bolimov, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.—Further south, the army of General v. Woyrsch made good progress.